

For Governor,
SHERBURN CULLOM,
of Sangamon.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SUTMAN,
of Cook.

For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HANLOW,
of Tazewell.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
of Washington.

For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of St. Clair.

For Attorney General,
JAMES K. RISALL,
of Lee.

FROM LOVINGTON.

LOVINGTON, June 5, 1876.

Eds. REPUBLICAN.—Perhaps a line from this point would not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Notwithstanding the many objects of interest connected with this the one hundredth anniversary of our independence our people are quiet. Political feeling is beginning to bud and blossom, and before many weeks are past we will be engulged in a perfect furor of political excitement. Like all other portions of the country, we hear complaints of dull times. How long this state of things will exist deponent saith not. Believe however, that the large majority of the people favor greenbacks. I for one, would like more in my pocket than what I have, and perhaps this is the prevailing idea. Quite an exorbitant occurrence took place here on Saturday last. A little girl about 2½ years old, belonging to William Carter, living a mile and a quarter south of town, went out with some of the children to their father's brick yard. Soon after, the child in question was missing. This was about 11 o'clock A. M. Search was immediately instituted, and about forty persons searched until midnight without success. The crowd separated for the night, but the father hunted all night long without meeting with a single trace of the little wanderer. On Sabbath morning, about 200 persons went down from town and formed a line of about a half mile in length, and scoured the woods and brush, and the waters were dragged, and every nook and corner was searched and researched, but of no avail. About 10 o'clock a little child was seen by one Newlin, about three miles from home on the river bottom. He was looking for his cow. He asked the little wail where it was going. Said it was hunting pa. At 1 o'clock it was restored to its parents, and oh, what joy thrilled that mother's heart as she pressed her darling to her bosom. I thought I had never witnessed true happiness before in all my life.

There is a great circus and menagerie to be exhibited here to-day. (Finger-bread will probably be in demand. A great crowd are gathering to see the show.

Yours truly,
M. R. D.

WAIT FOR
Howes' Great London,
The reliable and standard exhibition of America, advertised so special, future but what it exhibits. At Decatur,
NOT UNTIL JUNE 14th.

While the average attendance upon the Centennial exhibition is much larger than was the case with the great exhibitions at London, Paris and Vienna, it is not yet anywhere near large enough to pay the expenses that have been incurred, and those who hoped to make a handsome thing out of it financially, are beginning to wear long faces. It is stated that it will require an average income of \$30,000 per day, to make it a financial success, but the receipts have not reached much over one-third that sum. There is but one way in which the managers can hope to save themselves, and that is by bringing the railroads to terms, which will insure a much cheaper rate of fare. The people will not submit to pay twenty-five per cent more to go to Philadelphia, than they are required to pay to go to Cincinnati or St. Louis. The railroad war, which now seems imminent, will be the grand success of our Centennial exposition.

WAIT FOR
Howes' Great London,
Which has three times the amount of capital invested in this great show than any other great concern in America. At Decatur,
NOT UNTIL JUNE 14th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BLAINE.

He Lights on His Feet Again.

THOSE FAMOUS LETTERS.

How the Kentucky Joker Suppressed Evidence.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Blaine advising a question of privilege, addressed the House on the subject of the investigation into the Pacific railroad transaction, involving his name, and read the resolution offered by Tarbox, on which the inquiry as to the connection of the Union Pacific railroad with the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad was commenced. The author of the resolution, had, at that time, disclaimed any particular allusion to him (Blaine), a disclaimer which he (Blaine) regarded at the time with some incredulity. It soon became generally known that the resolution was solely and only aimed at him, and that the Union Pacific matter or any other incident to be investigated, was secondary, insignificant and unimportant. He did not complain of that. He was ready to meet it. He said the witnesses, Harrison, Rollins, Newton, Millard, and T. A. Scott had given conclusive proof that the statement of his being connected with the road was false. Instead of reporting the committee had prolonged its session, and to his surprise, last week, told him they would then investigate the transactions of the Northern Pacific company on a newspaper report concerning him with the transactions in shares in that company. This investigation being nearly finished, without the slightest notice, the committee on the real estate pool intend at investigation especially aimed at him, and thus those investigations were going on simultaneously, and he understood Hinton (Virginia) had proposed another about the Kansas Pacific company—a 15 year old transaction. Now why didn't they organize a committee to investigate James G. Blaine. He would like to meet the thing squarely. He did not wish to stir up any blood on this question, but he would say that ever since a certain debate took place in the House in January last he had known that there had been gentlemen here whose feelings had been exasperated against him, and it was to be expected that while there were seven Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, the chairman of that committee (Knott) selected a sub-committee to which these matters had been referred, of members from the South, who had been in the rebel army.

Then the gentleman from Virginia (Huntton), insisted that under that resolution, which was assuredly on its face limited to the seventy-five bond transaction with the Union Pacific railroad company, on going into all the affairs of the Little Rock and Fort Smith company, as incidental thereto, and pursued it to such an extent that, finally, I had myself, through my colleague (Frye), to take an appeal to the full committee and the full committee decided that the gentleman (Huntton) had no right to go into it, but he resumed the examination exactly the same way, until he was stopped by my colleague (Frye), acting, not as my attorney, but as my friend, and when, finally, the witness (Mulligan) came here loaded with information concerning the Fort Smith railroad, Huntton insisted on all my private memorandum being shown. The gentleman also tried his best to capture and use and control my private correspondence. This man selected, out of a correspondence running over a great many years, letters which he thought would be peculiarly damaging to me. He came here loaded with them. He came here for a sensation. He came here on that particular errand. I was advised of it, and I obtained these letters under circumstances which have been notoriously scattered throughout the United States and are known everywhere.

I have them (holding up a package), and I claim that I have the entire right to these letters, not only by natural right, but on all precedents and principles of law. The man who held them in his possession, held them wrongfully, and the committee which attempted to take these from this man, for use against me, proceeded wrongfully. It proceeded in the bold and most blatant violation of the personal and private rights that belong to every American citizen. I am willing to meet the Judiciary Committee on that point. I wanted that committee to introduce to the floor the letters of the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott) and the gentleman from Virginia (Huntton) to introduce that question on the floor and they did not do it.

I understand the Judiciary Committee to have abandoned that issue against me, but there has gone forth the idea or impression that because I would not permit that man, or any man, when I could prevent it, from holding as a menace over my head, my private correspondence, there must be something in it most destructive to my reputation. I would like any gentleman on this floor, and all of them, all presumed to be men of affairs, whose business has been varied and whose intercourse has been large, to stand up here and say that he is willing and ready to have his correspondence for the last ten or twelve years hauled over and made public. Does it imply guilt, does it imply wrong doing, does it imply a sense of

weakness that a man will protect his private correspondence? No, sir. It is a man's first instinct to do it, and it is the last outrage on any man to violate it. I have defied the power to take these letters from me. I do it still. I speak with respect for this House. I know its powers and I trust I respect them, but I say that this House has no more power to order what shall be done with my private correspondence, than it has to order what I shall do with the nurture and admonition of my children. Not one particle more. But I am now to show the letters. [Holding them up in his hand] I think you see that I am not ashamed to show them. Here they are. There is the very original package. With some sense of humiliation, with a mortification which I do not pretend to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of people, and I will read these letters. [Applause, which the speaker protested, endeavored to suppress.] Many of those letters have not the remotest bearing on the subject, but some of them will require a little explanation. Some of them may possibly involve humiliation, but I would a good deal rather take that than take evil surmises and still more evil inferences that might be drawn, if I did not set with this frankness.

Mr. Blaine thereupon proceeded to read and to make passing comments upon an explanation of various points in the letters. The allusion to the Spencer contract, he explained by saying that in the summer of 1861, two years before he first came to Congress, he had been asked if he could not get an opportunity for the inventor of the Spencer repeating rifle, to bring that new arm to the attention of the secretary of war. He came on to Washington and had an interview with Secretary Cameron. Mr. Cameron had given orders to have it tested by the ordnance bureau, it had been tested and the experiments were so satisfactory that a preliminary order for twenty thousand rifles was made. He had been paid not extravagant but a moderate fee for his services as lawyer, subsequently he took and paid for ten thousand dollars' worth of stock in the company. There, said Blaine, is the whole story. There are the five letters and Mulligan's memorandum, which I keep as a protection.

Mr. Hale.—Does this exhibit cover every paper that came from Mulligan?

Mr. Blaine.—Every solitary scrap.

Mr. Glover.—Let that memorandum be read at the clerk's desk.

Mr. Blaine, sending it to the clerk's desk.—Yes, I will be glad to have it read.

The following is the memorandum of Mulligan:

First—October 4, 1869: Relating to debate in House and Blaine ruling; also Globe and favors he was to receive from C. for procuring bills.

Second—October 4, 1869: on same subject.

Third—June 27, 1869. Thanking Fisher for admitting him to participate in G. & F. railroad, and urging him to make Caldwell say how much he would give him, and for what. He knew he would be no deadhead, but would render valuable assistance.

Fourth—July 25, 1869: On the same subject.

Fifth—September 5, 1869: Contract with different parties.

Sixth—Contract with Northern Pacific.

Seventh—May 14, 1870: Caldwell designed to treat him handsomely.

Eighth—October 24, 1871: Fisher to Blaine, urging settlement of U. P. account, \$25,000.

Ninth—October 4, 1871: Blaine admits that there are \$6,000 paid on the \$25,000 loan, and he having received \$60,000 from Fisher.

Tenth—October 13, 1871: Admits paid \$60,000 on account of loan. Blaine said sundry parties \$125,000 first mortgage bonds and common stock, \$125,000 preferred first mortgage bonds and common stock, \$125,000 for which was paid by them \$125,000 cash, and Mr. Blaine was to receive for his share of the transaction \$125,000 in land grant bonds, \$32,500 first mortgage bonds.

After the memorandum was read, Blaine said, now I would oblige for any gentleman, when he reads these letters, to see the obvious intent in which that memorandum was made up. I desire, also, to call attention to the fact that these were the letters for which I was ready to commit suicide and sundry and diverse other desperate things, in order to acquire them. The specific charge which went to the committee was, whether I was a party in interest to that sixty-four thousand dollar transaction, and I submit to them, that up to this time there has not been one particle of proof to connect me with it. These letters were plucked out of a correspondence extending fifteen years. This man, Mulligan, did his worst, his very worst. They even picked out the most intimate business correspondence of life. I ask you, gentlemen, and I ask with a warm feeling, if any of you could stand a closer scrutiny, a more rigid investigation of your correspondence. Now, there is but one particle of testimony wanting. There is but one thing to close the complete circle of testimony. There is one witness whom I can't have, but to whom the Judiciary Committee voted to send a cable dispatch, Josiah Caldwell. I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if that cable dispatch was sent.

Knott.—The gentleman from Virginia and I have both endeavored to get Caldwell's address and have not yet got it.

Blaine.—Has the gentleman from Kentucky received a dispatch from Caldwell?

Knott.—I will explain that directly. Blaine—I want a categorical answer. Knott—I have received a dispatch purporting to be from Caldwell. How did you know I got it?

Blaine (advancing down the aisle).—When did you get this dispatch?

Knott.—I want you to answer my question first.

Blaine.—I never heard of it till yesterday.

Knott.—How did you hear of it?

Blaine.—I heard that you got a dispatch last Thursday morning from Josiah Caldwell exonerating me from all charge and (with great vehemence of manner) you have suppressed it.

[Loud applause and cheering on the Republican side of the house and in the galleries, which caused the speaker to protest to lecture the galleries, and clear the floor of all unauthorized persons.]

After some time spent in restoring order, Blaine again returned to the charge and demanded an answer to his question.

Knott.—I will answer when I get ready. Go on with your speech.

Blaine.—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report to the house, whether, in acting under the resolution of the house of May 2d, relative to purchase by Union Pacific railroad company of seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company, said committee sent any telegram to Josiah Caldwell, Esq., and received a reply thereto, and if so, that the committee report said telegram and reply, with date when said reply was received, and the reason why the same has been suppressed, and whether the committee has heard from said Josiah Caldwell in any other way.

What the gentleman (Knott) intended to convey was the idea that I had some illegal knowledge of how the dispatch was obtained. I have had no conversation with Joseph Caldwell and no means of knowing from the telegraph office, but I tell the gentleman from Kentucky that murder will out and secrets will leak. I am prepared to state to this house, that on last Thursday morning, the gentleman from Kentucky accepted and receipted for a message from Josiah Caldwell, entirely sustaining the testimony of Mr. T. A. Scott, and entirely exculpating me from the charges, which I am bound to believe, from the suppression of that dispatch, are anxious to fasten upon me. I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Knott, chairman of the Judiciary committee, said he had listened to intimations upon himself within the last two hours, which coming from a different source, he might perhaps answer very differently, from the manner he should now attempt to answer them. Those who were intimately acquainted with him, knew that he was the last man in the world to seek a personal controversy, and he assured the House that the gentleman from Maine (Blaine) was the last man in the world with whom he would seek a controversy. Knott quoted from Homer and Shakespeare, passages illustrative of Blaine's greatness, which provoked great mirth on the Democratic side. Blaine was in doubt whether he was speaker or only a member, and it would puzzle anyone to discover. Knott said in answer to Blaine's complaint, that as he and Huntton, members of the sub-committee, were peers of his in any sense and in point of honor, it was no disparagement to Mr. Blaine to say that they were his superiors. [Hisses and other marks of disapprobation from the Republican side of the house.]

Mr. Knott.—That is all right. There are three kinds of animals that hiss: Republicans, geese and fools. [Laughter.] In the second place this sub-committee was selected long before there was any intimation that the gentleman from Maine was in any manner implicated in any of the alleged fraudulent transactions on the part of any of these corporations. Knott said it was remarkable that one could not mention any of these railroads but Blaine would squeal. He had asked Blaine's personal friend (Frye) to act on the sub-committee, Frye declined. Blaine seemed to think it was the settled purpose of the committee to defeat his nomination for the presidency at Cincinnati. He was perfectly willing Blaine should receive the nomination. If, in the pending campaign, we cannot defeat the gentleman from Maine our cause is entirely hopeless. [Laughter.] If he should be nominated, he would be the face of all the American people in the face of all the American people. [Shouts of laughter.] The Judiciary committee had done the gentleman no wrong. It has not even revealed what shall be done with these letters. Knott protested against the method of taking the matter out of the hands of the committee. He had received a telegram from Josiah Caldwell. With regard to the intimation that the telegram was suppressed, Knott said that any man, high or low, who would elsewhere make a statement to come and I did believe, and am not certain that I do not believe, that it was a fixed up job. [Murmurs of dissent from the Republican side.]

In answer to requests from the Republican side to read the dispatch from Caldwell, Knott said, I have not the dispatch here, it is at my house. The truth of it is especially to be noted by the gentleman from Maine (Blaine). I don't know that I can report it in exact terms. The purport of it is that Caldwell had seen Thomas A. Scott's testimony, in the New York papers, and that it was substantially correct. That he hadn't let Mr. Blaine have any bonds, and that he was engaged in railroad enterprises and could not come to give his testimony without serious pecuniary loss. This is the substance of what is in it, and if the gentleman had only

waited, this dispatch would have been presented to the committee for whatever use the committee might see proper to make of it. He had no knowledge of any transaction by Blaine inconsistent with the highest personal integrity, but he believed in showing up the guilty.

Mr. Blaine moved the previous question on his resolution, and attempted to make further remarks, but was prevented by loud calls to order, and by the speaker ruling that he was not entitled to the floor for that purpose.

The house refused to second the previous question, and on motion of Banning, of Ohio, the motion of Blaine was referred to the committee on Judiciary—years 124, 195, 97, and the house, after a day of great excitement, adjourned.

THE ONLY ONE-PRICE STORE IN DECATUR

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW

Besides our regular full stock of all kinds of Domestic Goods, Linens, Fancy Goods, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cottonades, etc., which are all lower than ever before,

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF

Linen Suits, Jackets and Overshirts, Dusters and Ulsters, all made to our order. A complete assortment of Sunshades and Parasols, including the new style, "CANOPY TOP," all bought of the manufacturer. We know we can save you money on them. We have a full and complete line of the Celebrated

CACHEMIRE ALEXANDRIA BLACK SILKS.

We have handled them for the last three years, and know them to be good, and we warrant them and sell them at lower prices than any one else in the State. We are also handling a Lyon's Hand spun Silk, the most beautiful finished silk made; also full lines of Summer Silks, both striped and plaided. We have all prices of Iron Frame Black Grandines, from 35 cents to \$2.00 per yard, and 500 pieces of Embroideries, cheaper than you ever saw. We mark all Goods in plain figures and treat all alike; will not give you a low price on one article and make it up on the next, nor ask you more than Goods are worth, and take less, as a special favor to you.

We invite all to examine our stock and see whether this is correct or not. [May 6-d&wt]

GRAND OPENING

S. EINSTEIN'S Spring Stock!

I have this day opened a Large and Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Consisting of a full line of Dress Goods, Silks, Irish Poplins, Cashmeres, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Crash, and a full assortment of

CASSIMERES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

I am prepared to offer very great inducements. I have purchased the goods at very low rates, which enables me to offer these goods lower than ever offered.

Give me a call, at

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, April 4, 1876—d&wt

WAIT FOR

Howes' Great London

And see the only Frank Melville, the Champion Backbeat Rider of the World. At Decatur.

NOT UNTIL JUNE 14th.

Building and Loan Association Stock bought and sold by

MILTON JOHNSON, At Mullikin & Co's Bank May 11—dec&wt

The Handsomest and Cheapest

BLACK SILKS

ever opened in Decatur, at

April 7-d&wt LINN & SCROGGES.

WAIT FOR

Howes' Great London

And see the only James Melville, the Great Australian Horseman. At Decatur.

NOT UNTIL JUNE 14th.

A Full Line of fly nets, all colors, at prices very low, at J. G. Starr & Son's. June 3 d&wt

Canopy Parasols.—A beautiful line of Canopy Parasols with lace edge, very cheap, at

S. EINSTEIN'S 26 d&wt

For Sale.—A good team of mules, with harness and wagon—on time, if desired.

D. A. MAIR 11 d&wt

A splendid Desk and Book case for an office, for sale cheap, at

ASUM'S May 19 d&wt

Hagen's Magnolia Balm prevents and restores the complexion, removes freckles, tan and sallowness, makes the skin soft, white and delicate. Its application cannot be detected.

March 10, 1876—dec&wt

Job Lot of black, pure Mohair Alpaca—elegant goods—at 60 cents, worth 75 cents, at

LINN & SCROGGES, April 7-d&wt

WANTED.—To let the people know that the highest and best show in the world is "JOHN ROBINSON'S SHOW," WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th.

\$10,000 Challenge

THAT

HOWES' Great London Circus, Etc.,

Owens and daily exhibits FREE in the public street of each city or place of exhibition, seven of the largest, most costly and magnificently constructed Triumphant Golden Chariots of India, or Car of Juggernaut. The Chariot of Commerce, the Car of Enterprise, the Chariot of the Sun, the Celestial Chariot, the Legendary Dragon Chariot, and the Cinderella Chariot, and make the most gorgeous Display, while in the Grand Egyptian Zoölo-Hippo-Mardi-Gras Triumphant Street Pageant ever seen

At Decatur,

NOT UNTIL JUNE 14th.

One pair of nicely matched small mules, for sale very low, by

G-d&wt V. H. PARK.

Store for Rent.—The splendid three-story brick store building on the new square, recently occupied by E. B. Pratt & Son, suitable for either wholesale or retail trade, is for rent low to a good tenant. For terms, &c., apply at the office of J. A. Brown. [May 18 d&wt]

\$10,000 Challenge

THAT

HOWES' Great London Circus, Etc.,

Owens and exhibits the only group of Four Royal Bengal Tigers in the world, and performing in the ring at same time, trained and performed by Herr Still

At Decatur,

NOT UNTIL JUNE 14th.

Lyon's Kathairon makes beautiful, glossy, luxuriant hair, prevents its falling out or turning gray. It has stood the test of 40 years. Is charmingly perfumed, and has no rival.

March 10, 1876—dec&wt

WANTED.—You to make no mistake. The highest show does exhibit at Decatur on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th.

GRAND 4th of July Ball!

The Irish Benevolent Society

WILL GIVE A

GRAND HOP

POWERS' HALL,

ON THE EVENING OF THE 4th OF JULY

A competent and efficient committee of arrangements has the honor to inform you that no pains will be spared to make the occasion an agreeable one to all who may attend. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on similar occasions heretofore, the society cordially invites the public to participate in this grand Centennial dance. No improper characters will be admitted to the hall, and the best of order will be maintained. Eber's Orchestra has been engaged June 6-d&wt

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Hodge & Milam was dissolved June 3d, 1876, by mutual consent.

B. R. HODGE, J. B. MILAM.

WANTED.—To let the people know that the highest and best show in the world is "JOHN ROBINSON'S SHOW," WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th.

The Daily Republican.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Tuesday Evening, June 6.
CITY DEPARTMENT.

A full supply of tropical fruits a

Mrs. Cain's Star Dramatic Troupe

To-morrow is show day.

Still very dry.

Mosquitoes are tuning their harps.

It is about time for mud dogs.

Kids of the school children are out

Choice peachblow potatoes at Nic-

McCreary feeds the people on the

Choice fresh vegetables in full sup-

Adams & Bendure have a full sup-

D. M. Barnett & Co. make it a point

to furnish their patrons with choice

fresh strawberries and fruits always on

Go to Billy Niedermeier's for every

H. Post is still selling clocks, watch-

Only 25 cts. per can for the nicest

peaches in the market at the Western

For stoves, tinware and hand

They have a fine assortment and

What is being done preparatory to

Regular monthly meeting of the

Several ex-teams in town on Satur-

Fire Works.—The committee in

J. G. Starr & Son are offering a full

WANTED.—Everybody to hear and see

WANTED.—The citizens to see Emma

WANTED.—To inform the public that

Black Iron Frame Grenadines, from

WAIT FOR

Howes' Great London,

NOT UNTIL JUNE 14th.

Challenge

WES'

in Circus, Etc.,

JUNE 14th.

makes beautiful,

It has about the

and why

ake no mistake. The

to remember these

inds; very cheap;

and Lanes, at 10

A. GEHRMANN'S.

Some splendid up

to be ahead of any-

down before. Give

13 dwt

Challenge

WES'

in Circus, Etc.,

JUNE 14th.

to remember these

inds; very cheap;

and Lanes, at 10

A. GEHRMANN'S.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting.

DECATUR, June 5th, 1876.

Present—Mayor Chambers, Aldermen

Minutes of meetings held May 1st and

A petition signed by J. Millikin and

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culvert 3 feet in diameter across said

street, and fill in with gravel to make it

passable, which we respectfully submit.

E. HARPER, JR.,

W. J. MYERS,

L. F. MUZZY.

The same committee find that the

property of Geo. W. Baker is in the

city limits and therefore no abatement

of taxes can be allowed. The committee

also report that it is not necessary to

build a culvert across Clinton street at

the crossing of Jefferson street.

The following claims were allowed

and warrants ordered issued in payment:

Ind. Decatur & Springfield R. R.,

\$2,75; Decatur Band, \$30; E. Schultz,

\$2,92; J. S. Myers, \$75.00; R. A. New-

comb, \$1.60; Van Newman, \$40; C. H.

Reese, \$3.30; A. Murray, \$22; Ferris

& Lomax, \$47.57; Dr. R. N. Mills, \$2;

Rehnd & Frank, \$31.68; Stare &

Bro., \$53.22; J. W. Rogers, \$6.80; West-

ern Coal & Mining Co., \$104; H. M.

Whitman, \$30.02; Elwood, \$10; L. M.

Reese, \$236.90; same, lumber, \$74.45; same,

\$57.25; same, lumber, \$13.15; same, lum-

ber, \$2.23.

The following claims were referred to

the finance committee:

Hubbard & Sweeting, \$4.50, same,

\$9.95; Close & Griswold, \$54.00, same,

\$19.30; same, \$5.

The claim of the Gaslight & Coke Co.

was referred to the committee on gas.

The following resolutions were adopt-

ed.

By Ald. Ehrman

Resolved, That a warrant be drawn in

favor of Gilbert H. H. H. for the sum of

\$23.34, in full for rent and taxes to June

16, 1876.

By Ald. Penke

Resolved, That the salaries for the city

officers for the month of May be allow-

ed, and warrants drawn for the same.

Bond of William Wilkinson as mer-

chant policeman, was read and approv-

ed.

Bonds of Louis Farmer, Edward Hus-

ton, Michael McMen and Frank Myer,

for license to sell intoxicating liquors

for a term ending Sept. 3d, 6th, 7th and

8th respectively, were approved and li-

cence ordered issued.

On motion the council adjourned until

June 13, 1876, at 7 o'clock.

Attest: G. P. HARDY, Register.

Street Improvements.—The matter of

macadamizing the streets of our city

CIRCUIT COURT.

May Term.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Court convened at 11 o'clock, and the

following cases were acted upon as in-

dicated below:

In the judgment case of Starr vs.

Reed & Sparling, the motion for a new

trial was overruled, and the verdict of

not guilty confirmed. Judgment entered

for defendants for costs.

In the case of Joseph P. Smallwood

vs. Willis Johnson, the motion made

by defendant for a new trial was over-

ruled, and judgment on the verdict ren-

dered for \$33.

In the case of Eliza J. Smith, execu-

trix, et al vs. Joseph F. Priest, which

had been tried by jury and verdict ren-

dered in favor of plaintiff for \$598.80,

the motion made by defendant for a new

trial was overruled and judgment given

on the verdict.

In the case of Abraham Greenfield vs

Joseph M. Trobaugh et al, which had

been previously tried by jury and a ver-

dict rendered for defendant, the motion

made by plaintiff for a new trial was

withdrawn and judgment given on the

verdict.

In the case of Samuel Abney vs. Sam-

uel Weissel, in which a verdict had been

rendered in favor of the plaintiff, the

motion for a new trial was overruled,

and judgment given on the verdict.

In the case of Samuel L. Sheldon vs.

Henry Kahn, in which a verdict had

been rendered in favor of the plaintiff

for \$39.70, the motion made by defen-

dant for a new trial was allowed, and

the verdict set aside.

Henry Johnson, by J. B. Tomlinson,

agent, vs. Charles Vanhorn et al. Trial

by court. Judgment against Vanhorn.

William Bradley et al vs. Charles Van

horn. Trial by court, pending which

plaintiffs dismissed their suit.

David Blalock vs. William Davis; re-

plevin. Continued at plaintiff's cost.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock Tuesday

morning.

The Big Show To-Morrow.

Our many readers should bear in mind

that to-morrow, WEDNESDAY, JUNE

7th, is the day fixed for the coming of

the ONLY BIG SHOW WEST.

Pay no attention to the wailing cry

SO PITEOUSLY uttered of "WAIT

FOR THE GREAT SHOW."

Without doubt the ONLY BIG

THE BIG SHOW!

To-morrow, Wednesday, June 7th, our

readers will have the only opportunity

that will be afforded them during this

season of seeing Old John Robinson's

Great Show.

For this, the centennial year, Old John

has, regardless of expense, added many

attractions to his vast combination; not

satisfied with what the press and people

have pronounced the largest and best

show on the road, he has secured

